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**Yeovil Rural District Council**



**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

**31st DECEMBER, 1959**



Y E O V I L    R U R A L    D I S T R I C T    C O U N C I L

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1959

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PUBLIC    HEALTH    OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health	:	P. Power Fox, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	:	Brynmor Morris, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	:	J. T. Dallimore, M.A.P.H.I. D. N. Sibley, M.A.P.H.I.
Housing Inspector	:	S. R. Barham.
Housing Welfare Officer	:	Mrs. D.K. Trow.

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TO THE  
CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE  
YEOVIL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1959.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births The total number of live births was 467, which shows an increase of 86 as compared with the previous year (381). The Standardised Live Birth Rate was 19.7 as compared with England and Wales 16.4.

Deaths The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 12, The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births was 25.6, as compared with 23.6 for the previous year and 22.6 for England and Wales.

The Standardised Death Rate was 10.9 as compared with 10.4 for the previous year, the Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.6. Of the total number of deaths, viz., 254, 171 occurred in people who were aged 70 years and over.

Infectious Diseases

The number of infectious diseases notified was 583, which shows an increase of 391 as compared with the previous year. There was one case of Anterior Poliomyelitis notified. The increase in the number of infectious diseases notified was due mainly to the increase in notification of Measles, 542 as compared with 158 for the previous year.

I have the pleasure in again recording my appreciation of the help and co-operation received from the Council, from the Public Health Committee and from the Members of the Staff.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. POWER FOX

Medical Officer of Health.



## YEovil RURAL DISTRICT

### STATISTICS OF THE AREA FOR THE YEAR 1959

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	53,495
Rateable Value (31.3.60)	...	...	...	£217,705
Estimated Produce at rate in year ended 31.3.60	...	...	...	£878,18s.2d.
No. of inhabited houses (31.3.60)	...	...	...	7,340
Population	...	...	...	24,990

### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Yeovil Rural District, comprising an area of 53,495 acres, is situated in the South-East area of the County of Somerset and is composed of 31 rural parishes.

The area in general is not very much above sea level; the greatest point of elevation being Ham, Hill, 426 feet above sea level.

### WATER SUPPLY

The water supply during the year has been satisfactory, the impounding reservoir at Sutton Bingham being completed in early December, 1955. The capacity of the reservoir is 575 million gallons, with an estimated net yield of 2.4 million gallons per day. Detailed information regarding bacteriological and chemical analyses are included in the Senior Public Health Inspector's Report.

### METEOROLOGY

The climate is mild and relaxing. There is little fog or mist.

### RAINFALL

The rainfall for the year 1959 as recorded at the Sutton Bingham Reservoir was 37.09.

### OCCUPATION

The main industry of the district is agriculture,, which is chiefly of a dairying and grazing nature. In addition, the manufacture of gloves is an important industry, glove factories being located at Martock, Stoke-sub-Hamdon and Tintinhull, in addition to the glove making which is carried out in the homes. A considerable proportion of people resident in the Rural District are employed in the Yeovil Borough.

### HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Hospital Services are mainly situated in the Yeovil Borough. The South Petherton Hospital, which deals with infectious diseases is situated in the Rural District. The Hospital Services are administered by the South Somerset Hospitals Management Committee, under the general direction of the South Western Regional Hospital Board. Situated in the Borough are:-

- (1) The Yeovil and District Hospital - an acute general hospital.
- (2) Summerlands Hospital - mainly used as a geriatric hospital.
- (3) Yeovil Maternity Hospital (Crossways) - (14 beds).
- (4) Balidon Maternity Hospital - a General Practitioners Unit (17 beds).

The Yeovil Hospital consists of 88 beds, of which six are private, the number of in-patients treated was 2,482, and the number of new out-patients 5,508. The number of X-ray examinations carried out was 19,698. In considering these figures, it must be borne in mind that the area which the hospital now serves has considerably increased. Despite the valuable services which the hospitals carry out, it cannot be stated that the present hospital buildings and equipment are adequate for the present and potential requirements of the Borough and surrounding district. The matter is under review by the responsible authorities.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are treated at the South Petherton Hospital (50 beds). In general, only the Cubicle Block (10 beds) is required, and the other 40 beds are utilized for post-operative cases, so relieving the strain on the Yeovil Hospital and for General Practitioner patients and semi-chronic sick.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

A chest clinic is held on Mondays and Wednesdays at the Yeovil Hospital. Patients requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to Sanatoria at Quantock and Taunton.

#### CHRONIC SICK

Summerlands Hospital (97 beds), which is situated in the Borough, is the largest hospital in the area used for this purpose. This hospital was originally a Poor Law Institute built in 1837, and the layout, etc., does not conform with the accepted standards of today. Further, there is a constant shortage of nursing staff, but despite these handicaps, valuable work is carried out by the staff of the hospital.

#### LABORATORY SERVICE

A Laboratory is located at Yeovil Hospital, which deals with a large proportion of the pathological work connected with the hospital and the surrounding area. An emergency service is maintained which deals primarily with the Yeovil Hospital Blood Bank. The larger laboratory at Musgrove Park Hospital undertake work beyond the scope of the Yeovil Hospital. Also, a Public Health Laboratory Service has a laboratory in Taunton, at which bacteriological examination of swab, blood, sputum and faeces is carried out. Bacteriological and chemical analyses for the examination of milk, foods, water supplies and sewage effluent are also carried out.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service is a responsibility of the Somerset County Council. The Ambulance Control Office is located at Summerlands Hospital. The ambulances and larger type of vehicles for sitting cases are in radio communication with the control office. A daily 24 hour service is maintained.



# HOUSING

No. of houses etc., completed during the year to 31st December, 1959 = 34  
 Houses, etc., erected post-war = 319  
 Houses, etc., sold post-war = 19  
 Houses, etc., erected by Local Authority and still owned by them = 1,789  
 No. of applicants on the waiting list as at the 31st December, 1959 = 450

## VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

The statistics furnished by the Registrar General show the number of births and deaths after correction has been made for transfers to the normal place of residence of the individuals concerned. From these figures can be calculated the "crude" birth and death rates. As, however, the highest mortality occurs at the two extremes of life, and industrial areas in general have a bigger proportion of people living in the middle age periods of life, some correction must be made for the irregularities of distribution as regards age and sex, as otherwise the death rate will afford no accurate means of comparing the healthiness of one district with another. This comparability factor is furnished by the Registrar General, and applied to the "crude" birth or death rate, gives a standardised rate and enables comparison to be made with the rate for England and Wales, or with rates of other districts.

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	467
Live Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	18.6
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	9
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	18.6
Total Births	...	...	...	...	...	476
Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	12
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	25.6
" " " " 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	26.2
" " " " 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	-
Neo-natal Mortality rate (First four weeks) per 1,000 related live births	...	...	...	...	...	21.4
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (First week) per 1,000 related live births	...	...	...	...	...	14.9
Perinatal Mortality rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	33.6
Percentage of illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	2.14
Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	-
Maternal Mortality rate (including abortion) per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	-

## BIRTHS

### (a) Live Births

		Male	Female	1959 Total	1958 Total
Legitimate	...	247	210	457	376
Illegitimate	...	4	6	10	5
		251	216	467	381
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimate population	...			18.6	15.5
Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 estimate population	...			19.7	16.4
Birth Rate for England and Wales	...			16.4	16.4

### (b) Still Births

Legitimate	...	5	3	8	16
Illegitimate	...	-	1	1	-
		5	4	9	16
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...			18.6	40.3
" " " for England and Wales	...			22.6	21.6



DEATHS

	Male	Female	1959 Total	1958 Total
Total Deaths	135	119	254	235
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	10.1	9.5
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	10.9	10.4
Death Rate for England and Wales	...	...	11.1	11.8

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Puerperal Sepsis	...	Nil.
Other Puerperal Causes		Nil.

BIRTHS

The total number of births was 467, 251 males and 216 females. Of these, 10 were illegitimate, 4 males and 6 females. The table below shows the birth rate for the previous ten years.

BIRTH RATES

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
19.9	15.77	15.00	14.72	14.3	16.3	16.4	14.8	17.06	16.4	11.4

DEATHS

There was an increase in the total number of deaths, 254 in 1959, as compared with 235 for the previous year. The Standardised Death Rate was 10.9 as compared with 10.4 for the previous year. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.1. The following table shows the age and sex incidence, and it will be noted that amongst the males, of the 135 deaths, 117 occurred amongst those 65 years and over, and 71 amongst those 75 years and over. Of the females, out of the total of 119 deaths, 107 were 65 years and over, 69 were 75 years and over.

AGES AT DEATH

1959

Ages at Death in years				Males	Females	Total
Under 1	...	...	...	8	4	12
1	...	...	...	-	-	-
5	...	...	...	-	-	-
15	...	...	...	1	-	1
25	...	...	...	3	-	3
45	...	...	...	6	8	14
65	...	...	...	24	29	53
Total under 70				42	41	83
70	...	...	...	22	9	31
75	...	...	...	23	14	37
80	...	...	...	22	17	39
85	...	...	...	14	21	35
90	...	...	...	10	10	20
95	...	...	...	2	7	9
Over 100	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total over 70				93	78	171
Total				135	119	254

	1959	1958
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	62	46
Deaths from Heart Disease (all ages)	62	78
Deaths from Phthisis (all ages)	2	-

The Crude Death Rate for the past ten years is as follows:-

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
11.66	11.26	10.48	10.13	7.6	9.34	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.5	10.1

The following table shows the causes of death and the sex distribution.  
1959.

Causes of Death	Males	Females
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	-	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ....	4	5
" " Lung,, bronchus ...	10	-
" " Breast ... ..	-	5
" " Uterus ... ..	-	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	21
Diabetes ... ..	1	2
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	19	20
Coronary disease, Angina ... ..	20	7
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	2	1
Other heart disease ... ..	12	20
Other circulatory disease ... ..	10	5
Influenza ... ..	3	1
Pneumonia ... ..	8	7
Bronchitis ... ..	7	2
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	3	-
Congenital malformations ... ..	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	11	12
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	3	-
All other accidents ... ..	4	-
Suicide ... ..	1	2
	135	119

### CANCER

The number of deaths due to Cancer (all forms) was 62. The table as set out below shows the incidence of Cancer for previous years.

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
51	37	46	32	30	35	31	40	39	46	62

CANCER DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION:

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Yeovil Rural District	2.7	1.7	1.92	1.33	1.22	1.50	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.4
County of Somerset	1.9	1.89	2.00	1.98	1.84	2.06	2.045	1.89	2.054	2.018	2.12
England & Wales	1.8	1.94	1.96	1.99	1.99	2.035	2.056	2.1	2.1	2.12	2.13

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of children dying within the first twelve months of life was 12, as compared with 9 for the year 1958. The rate per 1,000 live births was 25.6, as compared with England and Wales - 22.6.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the Infantile Mortality Rate as compared with previous years.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
No. of deaths	14	7	12	9	7	9	9	9	5	9	12
Rate per 1,000 live births in Rural District	37.4	22.8	36.44	27.19	21.08	25.2	23.07	25.2	12.7	23.6	25.6
Rate per 1,000 live births in England & Wales	32	29.8	29.6	27.6	26.5	25.5	24.9	23.8	23.1	22.5	22.6

CAUSES OF DEATH AND AGE

	Under 24 hours	Under 1 week	1 month or under	Under 1 year
Prematurity ...	3	6	7	7
Congenital Defect	1	1	1	2
Pneumonia ...	-	1	1	3
Total ...	4	8	9	12

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during the year.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table sets out the details of infectious diseases during the year and also the figures for the previous year.

Disease					Cases Notified	
					<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1	-
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	-
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	19	6
Measles	...	...	...	...	542	158
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	14	10
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	4	14
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	-	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total	...	...	...	...	583	192

## DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNIZATION

In general, all infants immunized against Diphtheria are also immunized against Whooping Cough, using the combined injections. Provision is made for the occasional infant, when for special reasons immunization against Whooping Cough is not indicated, for immunization against Diphtheria only to be carried out.

The number of infants under the age of 12 months immunized against Diphtheria was 260, the number immunized against Whooping Cough was 243. The number of children under the age of 5 years who had a primary course of immunization against Diphtheria was 317, and against Whooping Cough 281. The figure for children 0 - 14 years was 334 and 286 respectively. In addition, 405 children received reinforcement doses against Diphtheria.

## SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The total number of primary vaccinations carried out for children under the age of 5 years was 361, 335 being carried out for children under the age of 12 months. The total number of primary vaccinations was 374, and in addition, 31 re-vaccinations were also carried out.

The following table indicates the immunization state.

1959	Total "Primaries" under 1 year	Live births of preceding year i.e. "potential"	Percentage immunized	Total "Primaries"
Diphtheria	260	381	68.2%	334
Whooping Cough	243	381	63.8%	286
Smallpox	335	381	87.9%	374



ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

There was one case of Anterior Poliomyelitis notified during the year. The number of individuals inoculated against Poliomyelitis was

Children (1943 - 1959)	..	1,739
Young Persons (1933 - 1942)		1,359
Expectant Mothers	..	200
Others	.. ..	2
		3,300

Anterior Poliomyelitis is notorious for its variable behaviour and incidence, and it would be premature to assume that the decline in incidence was due to the inoculations carried out.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year was 7, non-pulmonary 2. There were 2 deaths recorded as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
No. of cases notified Pulmonary ...	7	12	5	8	9	15	14	19	15	12
No. of cases notified Non-Pulmonary	2	4	2	5	6	5	1	8	4	1
No. of deaths Pulmonary ...	2	-	1	2	2	-	4	3	1	2
No. of deaths Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Death Rate of respir- atory Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	.08	-	0.04	0.08	0.08	-	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.09

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

AGE		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	...	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
45	...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
55	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...		3	4	1	1	-	2	-	-

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Yeovil in September, 1959, examinations being carried out at Westland Aircraft Company, Unity Hall and Messrs. C. W. Pittard & Company. Details of examinations carried out in previous years are set out below.

No. of Examinations Carried Out			No. of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Diagnosed	
			Active	Inactive
1948	..	4,260	9	32
1949	..	2,298	13	31
1950	..	2,316	4	41
1951	..	3,015	8	34
1952	..	4,191	9	37
1953	..	4,460	12	22
1954	..	4,561	6	32
1955	..	4,109	1	24
1956	..	3,490	2	75
*1957	..	7,520	3	4
1958	..	Nil.	-	-
1959	..	4,702	3	22

\*This figure includes examinations carried out in the Yeovil Rural District.

## MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE

### Infant Welfare Clinics

The establishment and maintenance of the Welfare Clinics are a direct responsibility of the Somerset County Council and during recent years the number of such clinics in the Yeovil Rural District has been increased to 7. At each clinic, other than the Houndstone Camp Clinic, a doctor engaged by the Somerset County Council attends regularly, also a District Nurse. Facilities are available for the purchase of Infant Welfare Foods, including National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, etc., and certain proprietary dried milk preparations, which are sold at the clinics at special prices. Apart from other considerations, the clinics have an important educational value. Associated with each clinic is a voluntary Committee, the value of whose services it would be difficult to over emphasize. The W.V.S. assist considerably by distributing the Foods from the Public Health Centre, Preston Road, Yeovil, to the individual clinics. The following table sets out the attendances, etc., at the various clinics.

	Mar- tock	Stoke- sub- Hamdon	South Pether- ton	West Coker	Hound- stone	Wrax- Hill Road	Ilch- ester	Total
No. of children who attended for the 1st time (under 1 year of age)	39	13	46	16	33	30	103	180
No. of children who attended during the year	115	66	126	59	41	64	181	652
Total attendances of children during year	481	391	672	261	186	291	723	3,005
Average attendance of children per session	40	16	28	22	15	24	33	178
Total No. of children examined by doctor	66	25	82	40	-	32	64	309
No. of sessions with Medical Officer	12	12	12	12	-	12	22	82
Total No. of sessions	12	24	24	12	12	12	22	118
No. of individual mothers who attended	93	53	107	43	41	56	168	561



BIRTHS

Live Births ..	Legitimate	457	Illegitimate	10	Total	467
Still Births ..	"	8	"	1	"	9
<hr/>						
Infant Deaths	Legitimate	12	Illegitimate	-	Total	12
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BLOOD EXAMINATION CLINIC

This clinic was commenced in 1947, and was, I think, the first local authority clinic in Somerset. It is held at the Preston Road Clinic, Yeovil. Since its inception, 5,496 individual pregnant women have been examined, 696 examinations being carried out in 1959. The area from which the patients are drawn, is, as would be expected mainly the Yeovil Borough and Yeovil Rural District. Patients are referred by the private practitioner or midwife, without previous appointment. A card showing the patient's blood group, and whether she is Rh. Positive or Rh. Negative, is forwarded to her direct, together with a covering letter emphasizing the importance of her retaining the card in case she ever requires a blood transfusion for any purpose. A report giving further information, including percentage of haemoglobin and W.R. test, is forwarded to the private doctor, and a copy of this report is also forwarded to the midwife or the Matron of the maternity home, depending on where the patient is having her confinement. Previously, similar information was forwarded to Yeovil Hospital in case the patient was admitted there for any reason and required a blood transfusion, but a copy is now forwarded direct by the Laboratory doing the tests.

A record of all blood tests is also kept at the Public Health Department. In the case of second or subsequent pregnancies of Rh. Negative women, as the test is normally carried out early in pregnancy, a further test is carried out six to eight weeks before the expected date of confinement, to exclude antibodies. If antibodies are found to be present, and if in sufficient quantities to threaten the welfare of the baby when born, arrangements are made for the baby to be born either at Bristol or Taunton, so that the blood transfusion of the baby can be carried out if necessary. The number of babies whose life has been saved by this procedure now runs into double figures and is a source of considerable gratification.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service continues to render excellent assistance and the following table indicates the scope of its activities.

No. of cases who received help in 1959.

<u>Type of Case</u>					<u>Yeovil Rural District</u>
Maternity	...	...	...	...	27
Old Age and Infirmary	...	...	...	...	59
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	-
Chronic Illness	...	...	...	...	16
Emergency Illness	...	...	...	...	6
Families of motherless children	...	...	...	...	-
					<hr/>
					108
					<hr/>

A number of old age and chronic sick cases have received help for two or more years.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No action was taken under Section 47 of the above Act.





ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the Yeovil Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ending 31st December 1959.

During the year the following inspections and visits were made :-

Disinfestations and disinfections .....	6
Drainage .....	171
Factories .....	14
Food Premises .....	15
Housing, under Housing Acts and Public Health Acts ...	844
Meat Inspection .....	437
Caravans .....	275
Nuisances .....	101
Offensive Trades .....	1
Refuse Collection and Disposal .....	286
Rodent Control .....	14
Slaughterhouses .....	18
Water Supplies .....	79
Petroleum Acts .....	85
Diseases of Animals Acts .....	6
Miscellaneous .....	43

HOUSING

Further progress was made with the Council's Slum Clearance Programme as follows :-

Barwick .....	3
East Coker .....	1
Odcombe .....	3
Stoke-under-Ham .....	2
South Petherton .....	5
West Coker .....	2
Total .....	16

## IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

### Standard Grants

On the 14th June the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 came into operation, and introduced a new system of Standard Grants. The grants are available only towards the cost of installing baths, water closets, hot water, food store and wash basins. By the end of the year 20 applications had been received and approved. In each case the house is thoroughly inspected and owners are required to carry out any necessary repairs.

### Discretionary Grants

47 applications for improvement grants involving 62 houses were received, 44 of these were approved.

The number of applications in respect of owner occupiers was 13.

The average cost per dwelling approved during the year was £1,227.

The total amount of grant payable was £20,369.

### ICE CREAM

26 samples of Ice Cream were taken -

14 were found to be satisfactory.

9 were found to be not quite satisfactory.

3 were found to be very unsatisfactory.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Slaughtering of animals for human consumption took place at three of the four licensed slaughterhouses in the District. The total number of animals killed was 26,712, an increase of 5,092 on the previous year.

### CARAVANS

Inspections and visits in connection with the use of land for siting caravans took up far more time than in previous years. In March it was reported that there were 220 families living in caravans. Of these 70 were living on sites where there were 2 or more caravans. The others were living on individual sites. In one parish there were six individual caravans on sites which were spaced out at intervals involving the inspector in starting and stopping his car six times in a distance of half a mile. It was found impracticable to devote sufficient time to this work to prevent contraventions of the provisions of the Public Health Act concerning caravans. As a result of negotiations with the owners there are now two large sites in the district on which conditions are nearly up to the standard laid down in the Model Conditions which were made in conjunction with the Caravan and Control of Development Act 1960. A further site is being developed which when ready will be in nearly all respect above this standard. But there is still a need for further large sites, one near the Yeovil Borough Boundary and one in the neighbourhood of the Royal Naval Air Station at Yeovilton.

FOOD PREMISES

It was not found practicable to devote as much time to this work as in previous years.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Further requests were received from some of the parishes which receive a fortnightly collection for a weekly collection. It was not found possible to extend the service during the year.

Complaints of failure to collect were nearly all from persons living on sites which are collected monthly.

Recovery and Sale of Salvageable Materials

At the end of the year the following materials had been recovered and sold :-

Miscellaneous Metals .....	£208. 6. 4.
Heavy mixed scrap. ....	£ 66.. 7. 9.
Waste Paper .....	£199. 17. 8.
<hr/>	
Total .....	£474. 11. 9.
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RODENT CONTROL

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Council's Rodent Operators during the year.

TYPE OF PROPERTY

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agric- ultural	All other including business & industrial	Total
Number of inspections during the year as result of :-					
a) Notification	Nil	70	Nil	12	82
b) Survey under the Act.	57	416	382	12	867
Number of prop. found to be infested :-					
a) Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b) Minor	57	320	17	12	406
Number infested properties treated by the Council's Operators.	57	320	17	12	406

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
B. MORRIS,  
Senior Public Health Inspector.



## SECTION 'C'

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### 1) WATER SUPPLIES

Operation of the treatment works and pumping station at the Sutton Bingham Reservoir continued without incident, providing a supply for substantially the whole of the population of the Rural District and a bulk supply to the Yeovil Corporation.

Number of samples taken for Bacteriological Examination .....	130.
Number of samples reported satisfactory .....	128
Number of samples reported unsatisfactory .....	2
Number of samples taken for Chemical Examination .....	18
Number of samples reported satisfactory .....	18
Number of samples reported unsatisfactory .....	Nil
Rainfall recorded during year at Sutton Bingham Reservoir. Rainfall Station .....	37.09 ins.

#### 2) PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection of refuse is carried out -

weekly in five parishes, part weekly/part fortnightly in five parishes, fortnightly in nineteen parishes and in the remaining parish it is collected part fortnightly and part monthly. Isolated farm houses and other premises where access is difficult, are collected monthly.

#### SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Inspections for nuisances .....	75
Informal Notices served and complied with .....	3
Drainage tests and inspections .....	220
Houses disinfected .....	3
Inspections of Water Supplies .....	79
Slaughterhouse Inspections .....	6
Shops and Offices -	It was not found necessary to take any special action under the provisions of the Shops Act 1934.
Clean Air Act -	It was not found necessary to take any action.



SECTION 'D'

HOUSING AND HOUSING INSPECTIONS

1) NEW HOUSES .....

Houses erected during the year.

Local Authority	-	For Slum Clearance .....	26
		For other purposes .....	8

Houses in course of erection.

For Slum Clearance .....	43
For other purposes .....	26

2) PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Houses erected during year .....	107
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Houses in course of erection .....	83
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Houses gained from conversion of large houses or buildings into flats or dwellings .....	Nil
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Houses lost from conversion of two or more houses to one .....	Nil
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3) HOUSING INSPECTIONS

1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under P.H. or Housing Acts) .....	708
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(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose ....	844
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2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under H. Con. Regs. 1925 and 1932 .....	78
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(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose ....	125
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(c) Number of houses in which no action necessary ...	Nil
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3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human occupation .....	49
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4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human occupation .....	76
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- 4) HOUSING ACTION
- (a) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered  
fit in consequence of informal action by  
the Local Authority or their officers ..... 62
- (b) Number of houses demolished voluntarily or  
in consequence of informal action ..... Nil
- 5) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR  
(Proceedings under Sections 9, 16, 17, 18 and 26 of the Housing  
Act 1957.)
- 1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which  
notices were served requiring repairs ..... Nil
- 2) Number of houses which were rendered fit after  
service of formal notice :-
- a) By owners ..... Nil
- b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..... Nil
- 6) PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS
- 1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which  
formal notices were served requiring defects to  
be remedied ..... 3
- 2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were  
remedied after service of formal notice :-
- a) By Owners ..... 3
- b) By Local Authority ..... Nil
- 7) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 17 and 42 OF THE HOUSING ACTS 1957.
- 1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which  
Demolition Orders were made ..... 1
- 2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in  
pursuance of Demolition Orders ..... 7
- 3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which  
Undertakings were given not to let ..... 17
- 8) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1957.
- 1) Number of separate tenements or underground  
rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. Nil
- 2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms  
in respect of which Closing Orders were determined,  
the tenements or rooms having been made fit ..... Nil

9) HOUSING ACT 1957 - OVERCROWDING

(a)	i. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year (Estimated) .....	50
	ii. Number of families dwelling therein (Estimated) .....	80
	iii. Number of people dwelling therein (Estimated) .....	260
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	3
(c)	i. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	10
	ii. Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	30
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .....	Nil

SECTION 'E'

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD PREMISES

The following shows the number of food premises etc., by type of business.

Cafes etc. ....	13
General Stores .....	60
Bakers .....	7
Butchers .....	12
Licensed Premises .....	66
Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955.	
Ice Cream .....	84
Preserved Foods .....	15
Number of Registered Dairies .....	2
Number of Inspections of Food Premises .....	5
Number of Private Slaughterhouses licensed .....	4
Number Operating .....	3

BYELAWS (UNDER SECTION 15 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938)

It was not found necessary to take any action.

ADULTERATION

The Council is not a Local Authority under the sale of Food and Drugs Act.



# MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part during year:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2231	4607	4042	14267	1465	Nil
Number Inspected	2231	4607	4042	14367	1465	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	26	8	29	32	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	196	1191	16	2840	130	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	9	26	Less than 1	20	9	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	11	1	Nil	1	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	90	1	Nil	25	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Less than 1	2	Less than 1	Nil	2	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for						
(a) Tuberculosis	599	8690	158	Nil	410	Nil
(b) Cysticercosis	175	70	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Other	5568	32792	556	6865	3837	Nil
Total (in lbs.) condemned	6342	41552	714	6865	4247	Nil





